



Commercial Vehicle Analysis Reporting System CVARS

Options in building the "FARS-Like" Data Collection System

Background

 Section 225 of the Motor Carrier Improvement Act of 1999 empowered the NHTSA, in cooperation with FMCSA, to improve data collection and analysis on commercial vehicle crashes

Background (continued)

- The term "FARS-like" has been used when describing CVARS since its inception
- "FARS-like" can mean many different things to everyone
- Is it in the same vein that the word "Xerox" is commonly used in place of "photocopy"?



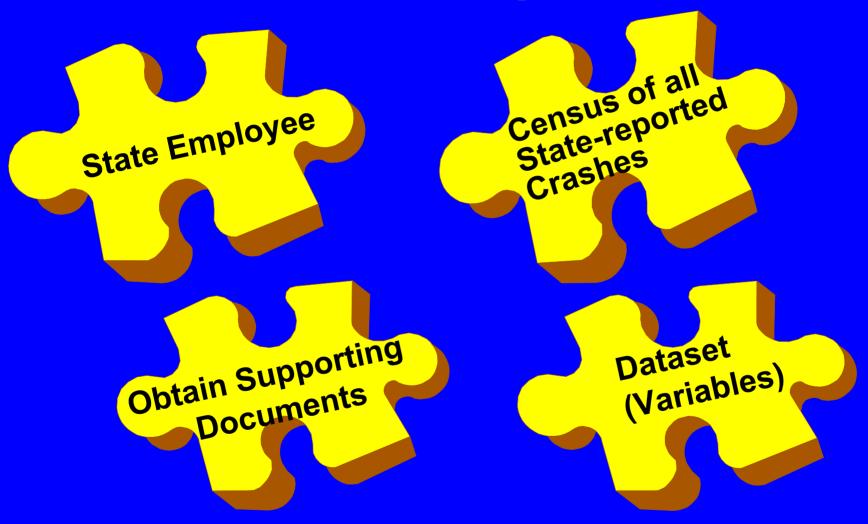
FARS-Like Meaning?

"FARS-like" has many components

- Overview of the components that make up the current FARS system
- Keep in mind these are the "components" of the system, <u>not</u> the details of the processes involved



FARS Components



FARS Components Detail

State Employee

- Hired by state
- Supervision by State staff
- Plus additional State duties

Census of all State-reported crashes

- Crashes that are sent from police jurisdictions to the State
- Crashes on file at the State level

Obtain Supporting Documents

- Driver Records
- Carrier Information
- Etc.

Dataset (Variables)

- Coding
- Attributes
- Uniformity



FARS Components



- There are many sub-components under each of these that make up the FARS system
- These major components constitute the overall structure



"Gears" That Drive Data Collection

List and

Select Cases **Obtain**

Supporting Documents

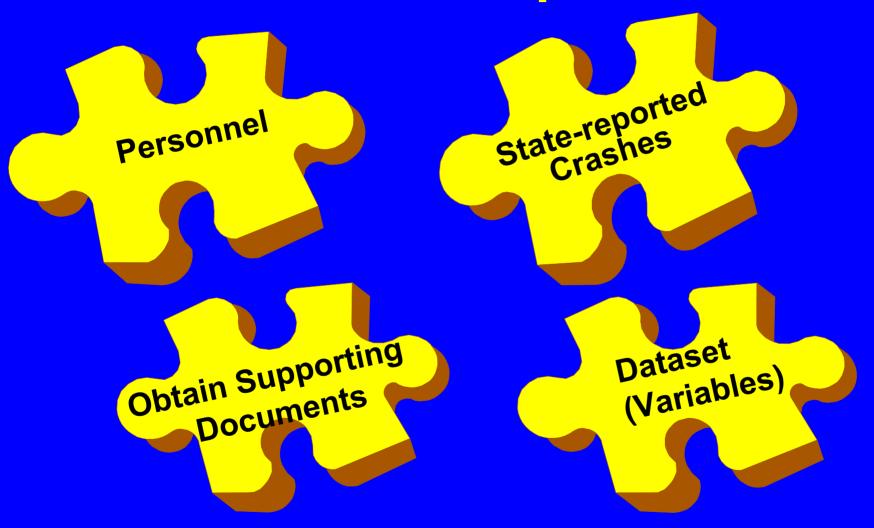
Code

Cases





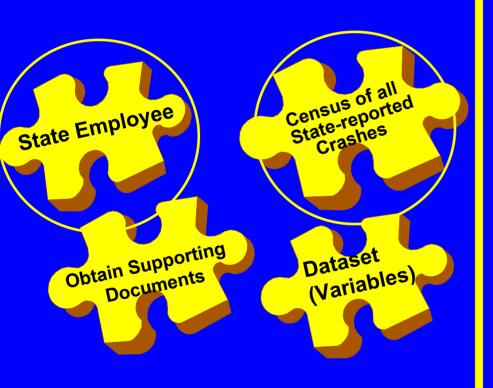
CVARS Components





Components Compared

FARS Components



CVARS Components State-reported Personnel Crashes Obtain Supporting Dataset (Variables) Documents



Why Consider Other Options?

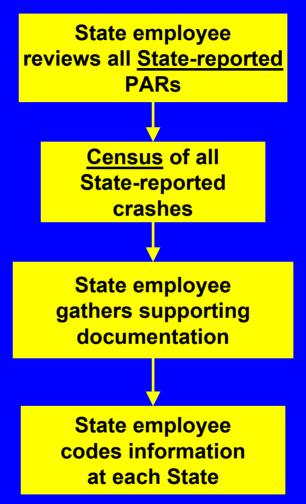
Concerns

- 1. FARS issues and shortcomings
- 2. FARS system relies on the States having their act together
- State's availability of resources and budget pressures (due to 9/11)



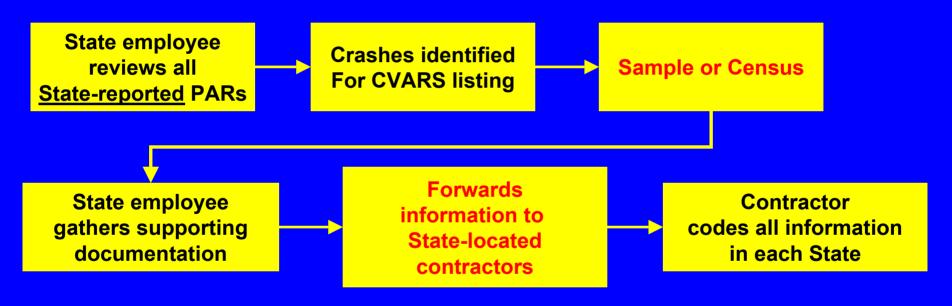
Option 1 for CVARS to Consider

FARS / CVARS
System



Option 2 for CVARS to Consider

State Reviews, Contractor Codes at State



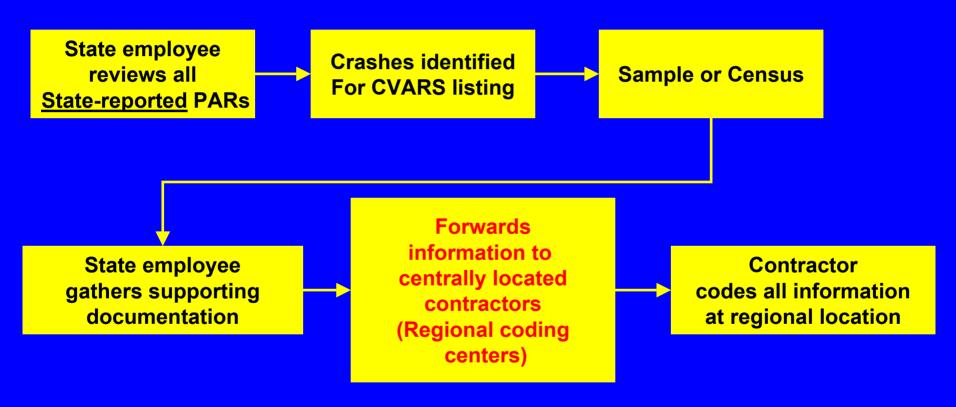
Why this option?: Addresses "Concern" #1





Option 3 for CVARS to Consider

State Reviews, Contractor Regionally Codes



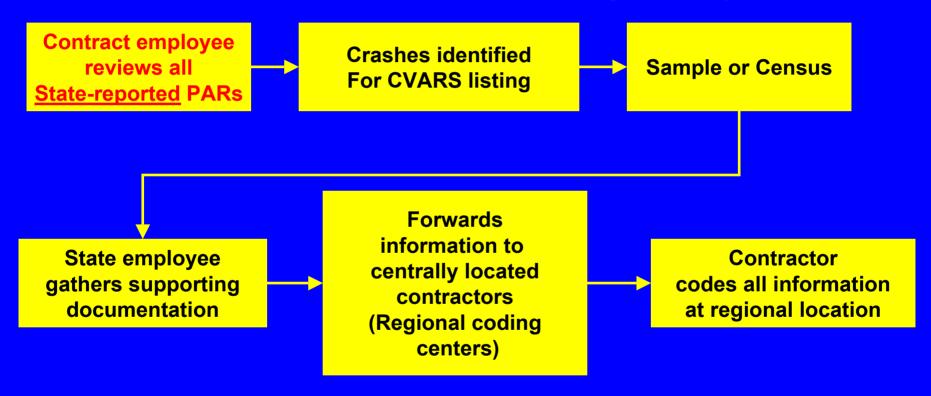
Why this option?: Addresses "Concern" #1





Option 4 for CVARS to Consider

Contractor Reviews at State, Regionally Coded



Why this option?: Addresses "Concerns" #1 and #2





Option 5 for CVARS to Consider

Contractor Reviews at State, Regionally Coded for All "mini file" Variables / Sample of Other Crashes Coded

Contract employee reviews all State-reported PARs

Crashes identified For CVARS listing

State employee gathers supporting documentation

Forwards
information to
centrally located
contractors
(Regional coding
centers)

Contractor codes

<u>all</u> information for "mini file"

(Approximately 15-20

variables)

Contractor codes <u>sample</u> of PARs for analytical file (Approximately 125 variables)

Why this option?: Addresses "Concerns" #1 and #2





Option 6 for CVARS to Consider

Sample-Only Option: Full GES-Type System Utilizing Crashes at Sampled Police Jurisdiction Level (not just state-reported)

Contract employee reviews all PARs at <u>jurisdiction level</u>

Sample algorithm performed and case(s) selected

Contractor contacts State
To obtain supporting
documentation

Forwards
information to
centrally located
contractors
(Regional coding
centers)

Contractor codes <u>all</u> information for case

Why this option?: Addresses "Concerns" #1, #2, and #3 (major impact on #3)

Comparison of Each Option

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Option	Risk of Delay in Start of Data Collection	Efficiency of Data Reporting	Cost (Census Approach)	Overall Feasibility Low (1) –High (5)	
1 Mirror FARS					
2 State employee reviews forwards to State-located contractor					
3 State Employee reviews PAR's forwards to regional contractor					
4 Contractor Reviews all PAR's					
5 Contractor Reviews Regionally Coded for "all mini file" Sample of all others					
6 GES-like (Sample Approach)					



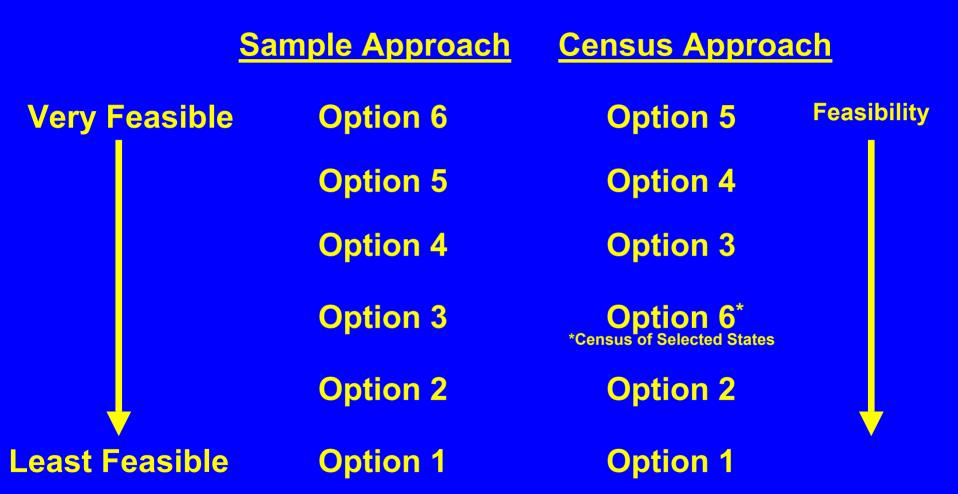
Comparison of Each Option

Option	Risk of Delay in Start of Data Collection	Efficiency of Data Reporting	Cost (Census Approach)	Overall Feasibility
1 Mirror FARS	Very High	Low	Very High \$23 – \$25 Million	Low (1) –High (5)
2 State employee reviews forwards to State-located contractor	High	Low	High Less than Option 1	**
3 State Employee reviews PAR's forwards to regional contractor	High	Low	High Less than Option 2	***
4 Contractor Reviews all PAR's	Low	Medium	Medium Less than Option 3	***
5 Contractor Reviews Regionally Coded for "all mini-file" Sample of all others	Low	Medium	Low – Medium Less than Option 4	***
6 GES-like (Sample Approach)	Low	High	Low (Sample) \$1.5 – \$2.0 Million	****





Estimated Feasibility Utilizing:







CVARS Modular Design

- The Components of CVARS are modular:
 - State Employee to list State-reported PARs at State level
 - Contract employee to list State-reported PARs at State level
 - Contract employee list all PARs at selected jurisdiction level
 - Coding at the State level
 - Coding at central level (Regional Coding Center)
 - Supporting documents gathered by State personnel
 - Supporting documents requested by contractor for all cases
 - Supporting documents requested on sampled cases



Pilot Test Phase

 Begin Option 1 (cooperative agreements) with a couple of pilot states

 NCSA believes option 4 should be tested in a couple of pilot states

(Option # 4: Contractor Reviews files for applicable CVARS PARS and forwards them to a regional coding facility)



Questions?

Questions and

Answers



